

INFORMATION REPORT

CD NO.

COUNTRY Chile

DATE DISTR. 9 AUG 51

SUBJECT Five-Power Peace Campaign of
25X1C Chilean Communists

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SUPPLEMENT TO
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1. The entire program of the Communist Party of Chile (PCCCh) for the remainder of 1951 will reportedly be based on the fight for a peace pact of the five great powers, and general as well as labor policies will be governed by peace pact considerations. [REDACTED] under no considerations will the Party make any political move not consonant with this campaign, and they state that they will not "oppose anyone, regardless of who they may be, so long as they declare themselves enemies of war."
2. The Party is said to be basing this new approach on the belief that the workers realize that most of their ills stem from war, and that without peace any gains the workers make will have no meaning. The Party believes that its campaign will have a wide appeal, and will reinforce its political and union activities. The PCCCh also feels that once the campaign is under way, an "interventionist American and British" angle can be interposed.
3. The word "interventionist" is now in Chilean Communist terminology, and is intended by the leaders to replace the word "imperialist" which they feel can not be as closely associated with the Western Powers, in connection with the conditions of war and the workers' plight, as can "interventionist".
4. The Party feels that this intensive Communist clamor for peace, contrasted with the constant war atmosphere created by the radios and newspapers of the Western Powers themselves, i.e. talk of military preparations in the United States, the sending of troops to Europe and the Orient, the attempt to stabilize wages and prices which is necessitated by the war footing, will have a tremendous impact on the Chilean masses.
5. The campaign reportedly had been initiated within the Party before it was made public on 1 May 1951, because it was felt that an already impressive list of signatures coupled with adequate propaganda support would facilitate a rousing official beginning for the campaign. The Communists have reportedly set a 30 August 1951 goal of one million signatures. The Chilean Communists' early start in this campaign is possible because they are not waiting to incorporate the question of German disarmament in their petition.
6. The PCCCh reportedly feels that the recently-terminated Stockholm Peace petition campaign was not completely successful, in spite of the 250,000 signatures

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obtained. The Party leaders admit privately that few who signed knew the significance of the petition and many who signed were children. The Party intends to impress on every signer of the present petition the significance of the Party's objectives.

7. Party leaders have formulated a set of questions and answers designed to indicate the relationship between the campaign and the Conference of Foreign Ministers in Paris. It will be stressed that if it were not for the obstructionist tactics of the Western Powers, the Paris conference could become the key to peace, and that in the face of these obstructionist tactics it is even more imperative that the Peace Pact campaign be a great success. In anticipation of questions concerning the content of the peace pact which the petition is proposing, a stock answer has been suggested, that the main part of the pact would have to be negotiated, but that the USSR had asked for the inclusion of every point of world controversy.